

## MODEL

This is positively the last week in which to obtain choice of any Suit in our house (except black and blue Corkscrews) for

\$12.50

and of any two-piece, knee-

\$5

pants Suit for

## MODEL

WE can deliver before the Fourth any orders given us today or tomorrow. We are still giving choice of any Cassimere or Cheviot Pants, to order, for \$4. All garments made on immediate premises, and guaranteed satisfactory.

## KAHN &amp; CO., POPULAR TAILORS,

14 East Washington Street.

No connection with any other house.

## KANKAKEE LINE

## BIG FOUR RAIL-WAY

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.Y.  
The new Big 4 is twenty-four hours old. It's here in Indianapolis from four different directions. It's here to stay, but if any one objects to staying here on that or any other account, they should call at the ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, and they will find out the new Big 4 can get them away from here, as fast and far, in any direction, East, West, North or South, as they may desire. The four points of the compass are compassed by this great Big 4.

Its palace trains to Cleveland carry you by the most direct routes to all points in Canada, New York and the New England States. Its fast-flying trains to Cincinnati connect in same depot with connecting routes for all points East, South and Southeast. Its palace trains to Chicago connect with the Great Western and Northwestern systems of railroads, for all points between the lakes and the Pacific coast. Manifests and British Columbia. The lightning express trains for St. Louis and the great Union Depot, where you can step into day coaches or Pullman palace cars, for all points between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast, including the Pacific coast, including all Mexico. If health, pleasure or business are the objects of a journey, the Big 4 has all it reaches all the commercial centers of the country. Its palaces of steel are reached mountain, sea-shore, lake and springs resorts, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes of the north to the evergreen forests of the West. Along the Pacific coast, from National City to Vancouver, along the Atlantic, from Old Point Comfort to Miami Beach, the springs of the Adirondacks, Allegheny and Blue Ridge, the grand canyons, parks and snow-capped peaks of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada, the land of the midnight sun, Alaska, are all placed within easy reach by this grand railway.

## One Fare to All Points

## THE POPULAR "BEE-LINE"

Will sell excursion tickets to all points on the C. C. & I. and I. & S. L. railways, on July 3 and 4, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning until July 5. Just think of it, only

\$7.50 to St. Louis and Return,

AND

\$8.25 to Cleveland and Return.

Trains leave for the East at 3:20 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 11:35 a. m., 3:40 p. m., 8 p. m.  
Trains leave for the West at 7:25 a. m., 11:55 a. m., 5:30 p. m., 11:10 p. m.  
For sleeping-car tickets, call at N. E. Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, and Union Station.  
T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

## FINE PIANO TUNING

## And Repairing.

Owners of Pianos can be congratulated on the fact that we have secured the services of Mr. Wm. Bader, one of the finest Piano Tuners in New York. Mr. Bader comes direct from Behning & Son's Piano Factory, where he held the responsible position of Piano Tuner and Repairer. A trial will convince you that he is a fine workman. His charges are moderate—Square Pianos, \$2; Uprights, \$2.50—and work guaranteed. No charges for estimates on repair work. Orders by telephone or postal card will be promptly attended to. Telephone, 529.

## Pearson's Music House

82 and 84 N. Penn. St.

HAZELTON PIANOS. PACKARD ORGANS.

BY JOHN S. SPANN & CO.

86 East Market Street.

FOR SALE—An elegant first-class Meridian-street residence, in the very best square in the city, with all modern conveniences. Great bargain at \$16,000.

Money on mortgage at 6 per cent. on city property only. Large loans preferred.

Spann & Co.'s Woodlawn Lots—a few still left—will sell on monthly payments.

Houses for sale and for rent in all parts of the city. SPANN & CO.

## WHEN INDICATIONS.

TUESDAY—Fair weather, local rains.

## THE STATE OF THE CASE

THE most egotistical of the United States, "Me," the most religious, "Mass," father of States, "Pa," most mainly, "Ark," most useful in haying time, "Mo," decimal State, "Tenn," State of exclamation, "La," most astonishing State, "O," most unhealthy State, "Ill," State to cure the sick, "Md," State for students, "Conn," State where there is no such word as fail, "Kan," not a State for the unity, "Wash," the most Asiatic State, "Ind," Why might it not be called the richest State? Doth not the poet speak of

"The riches of Ormus and of Ind?"  
It is rich; rich in gas, oil, stone, wheat, and above all, an opportunity for it has THE WHEN, where every seasonable wear for men, from hats to socks, from underclothes to outer clothes, can be had at prices below competition.

## THE WHEN

## Surgical Instruments &amp; Appliances

Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Artificial Limbs, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.  
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO'S  
Surgical Instruments  
92 South Illinois street.

## GAS STOVES

1,500 now in use in the city. They give perfect satisfaction. No kindling required; no coal to carry; no ashes to remove. Prices from \$25 to \$150.

## GAS ENGINES,

From one-eighth horse-power up.

We sell to gas-consumers in this city only. On exhibition and for sale at the

## GAS COMPY

47 South Pennsylvania St.

## HOTEL ENGLISH,

Northwest Side Circle Park.

Best hotel building in Indianapolis. One of the best kept hotels for the prices charged in the country. Rate for transient \$2 per day. Very favorable rates given regular customers. Good location, rooms, bath, elevator and all modern conveniences.

## GREATEST WORK OF THE AGE

How It Is Proposed to Renovate a Pestilence-Breeding District in Naples.

An Enormous Undertaking Begun That Contemplates the Demolition of 17,000 Houses and Sixty-Two Churches.

O'Brien's Arrest, at Cork, Vigorously Denounced in the House of Commons.

Destructive Rain-Storm at Hong Kong—The Delagoa Railway Trouble—The Shah's Reception—The Pope May Leave Rome.

## A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

Extent and Cost of Destroying and Rebuilding the Filthy Port of Naples.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 1.—The city of Naples, in Italy, began house-cleaning to-day on a scale never before paralleled in the history of municipalities in any part of the globe. The plans contemplate the demolition of 17,000 houses and sixty-two churches in the thickly settled, most squalid part of the city, where the narrow streets, filled with perennial filth, breed pestilence and death. It is proposed to erect in their stead well-built houses, and to lay out fine, broad streets that will let in the air and the sunshine to the inhabitants. Naples is the most thickly populated city in Europe, and the quarter to be thus renovated contains now a population of 18,000 or 20,000. It is proposed to reduce this population just one-half. All the people now residing in these slums have received notice to quit, and when the work has been completed the new buildings will probably have an entirely new set of occupants. A new street a mile and a half long and ninety feet wide, twice the width of any existing street in Naples, is to be run through the district now temporarily depopulated.

The cost of this immense improvement will be enormous, and is to be borne largely by the Italian government. The work to be done involves the destruction of 144 old streets and the widening of 127 others; the total partial destruction of fifty-six fondaci, or slums, and 527 isolated groups of houses. The payments which will have to be made to the owners of the houses to be torn down, for their appraised value, will alone amount to £3,710,000. Add to this the cost of the work of demolition and of the new streets and squares to be laid out, and it will be seen that this is the most extensive piece of house-cleaning ever undertaken.

Although the public inauguration of this great enterprise took place over a week ago, when King Humbert and his son, the Prince of Naples, went from Rome to take part in the demolition of the old city, the work has only begun to-day, when nearly twelve thousand laborers were set to work tearing down the filthy old rookeries in the doomed district. This improvement, it is expected, will make the city one of the most desirable from a sanitary point of view, in Europe, instead of what it now is, the very worst. These improvements have been in contemplation ever since the great cholera epidemic in 1884, which so thoroughly shocked the mind of the people, but it was not until two months ago that the Italian Parliament passed a bill authorizing the work.

## O'BRIEN'S ARREST AT CORK.

Irish Members of the Commons Characterize It as a Government Disgrace.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Thomas Sexton made a motion to adjourn, and delivered a speech, in which he spoke in unmeasured criticism of the action of the government officials in precipitating riot and bloodshed at Cork yesterday. He challenged the Ministers to attempt some adequate explanation of their conduct and spoke of yesterday's events in Cork, as the most memorable and the most disgraceful that had occurred even under the present regime of force and brutality.

Mr. John J. Redmond also spoke, and in an impassioned speech accused the government of promoting bloodshed, and inciting turmoil to further their unholy purposes.

Mr. Douglas H. Madden, Conservative member for Dublin University, defended the action of the Cork officials.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the government had not replied to the most serious allegations which had been made against them, allegations which required the fullest explanation. They could not by any means be satisfied with the government's explanation, and he hoped to see inquiry in a direction of which the people were determined to have the fullest information.

Mr. Balfour rose to defend the action of the government. The gentlemen on the other side, he stated, in speaking of the events in Cork yesterday, yesterday constituted a conviction of the government on every charge which it was possible for them to make against the government. He was quite as anxious as the gentlemen on the other side could possibly be to avoid such scenes as those of which the gentlemen complained, but he was not prepared to see the government become a silent and disinterested spectator of performances which constituted a defiance of the law and the rights of the people.

During the debate a man named O'Sullivan, who was in the strangers' gallery, shouted: "Three cheers for O'Brien." He was immediately arrested, and although he offered an apology, was ejected from the House. O'Sullivan had obtained admission to the House through James O'Brien, member for South Mayo.

## O'Brien Released and Lane Arrested.

DUBLIN, July 1.—Mr. Wm. O'Brien, member of Parliament, who was arrested at Cork yesterday, for addressing a meeting which the government had prohibited, was released to-day.

William John Lane, member of Parliament for East Cork, has been arrested for inciting tenants in Ireland to adopt the plan of campaign.

## A FLOOD IN CHINA.

An Enormous Rain-Fall Does Great Damage at Hong Kong—The Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama. A destructive rain-storm occurred at Hong Kong May 29 and 30. The total rain-fall in thirty-four hours was 20½ inches. A portion of the time the fall measured nearly three inches per hour. Hong Kong papers do not venture to estimate the loss to private property, such as residences, stores, etc., but place an estimate of loss to the public property at about \$300,000. There is scarcely a house within an area of thirty-two square miles but what suffered. All the roads and streets in the colony were turned into mud-heaps and innumerable shapes, and all dwellings

were flooded. Almost every minute during the storm the vivid flashes of lightning lit up streets, which were seen more to resemble the bed of a river than roads in the center of the town. Water pipes burst at the corners, the roofs were cut up almost beyond recognition, and the level roads were piled with earth and loosed stones and debris of the upper streets, so as to be almost impassable. Eight men were killed by the lightning in a match shed. One Chinaman was killed by the falling in of a match shed. One street man and boy were drowned in a flood. In one district a house collapsed, burying several people, four of whom were fatally injured. One man was drowned in the street and another drowned in a house, while it was being borne by the current through the street.

Eighteen men are known to have been lost when the steamer sailed for America. The storm temporarily shut off the large Tiam water supply, and the lower portion of the town is still suffering from a lack of drinking water. For a week after the storm the city presented an appearance of having suffered a subterranean subsidence. During the week, the part of the week little progress was made with the work of removing debris. Loud complaints, therefore, arose about the serious damage to health to which citizens were exposed by the choking of the drains, and the government was forced to call in the aid of the military.

## THE DELAGOA-BAY TROUBLE.

Lord Salisbury Denounces Portugal's Action as High-Handed and Unjust.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir James Fergusson, parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that Portugal had canceled the Delagoa bay concession, notwithstanding the declaration to England. The Portuguese government had been informed by England that the Portuguese government would be held responsible for any loss which British investors might suffer by her action. The legal question involved is being considered by the government, and the proper steps would be taken to protect British residents at Delagoa bay.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Salisbury stated that in order to provide against any action by the Portuguese government to cancel the concession, the British government had ordered three ships to proceed to Delagoa bay. This force would be sufficient to cope with any difficulty that might occur. He considered that the British action was high-handed and unjust, and the government had informed Portugal that they would hold her responsible for all British losses. The British gun-boats Bramble and Peacock have been ordered to proceed from Capetown to Delagoa bay. The Bramble is a composite ship of 715 tons and 1,400 horse-power. The Peacock is a composite gun-boat of 755 tons and 1,300 horse-power.

## Reports of Violence Denied.

LISBON, July 1.—Dispatches from Delagoa Bay are reassuring. The reports of violence on the part of the Portuguese are denied. There has been no disturbance. The agents of the railway company have handed over the line to the Portuguese officials, and have made a valuation upon the work they have already done.

The directors of the Portuguese Company at Lisbon, with which alone the Portuguese government has treated, have informed the government that they have no intention of resisting the Portuguese action, and that they will seek legal redress. In political circles here it is believed that the British government has fully guaranteed the repayment of the capital which the railroad company has sunk in the enterprises.

## RECEPTION TO THE SHAH.

Persia's Ruler Greeted with Much Ceremony and Display in England.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 1.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Gravesend this morning, and he was transferred from the steamer to the royal barge and was conveyed to the Speaker's steps at Westminster. The Thames embankment was lined with troops during the progress to Westminster. He was received at the steps by the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Rosbery, Earl Cadogan and Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe, the British ambassador to Persia, who will chair his Majesty during his visit, and a distinguished company. State carriages were in waiting, and the royal guest and his suite were driven to Buckingham Palace. The Shah received his hosts at Buckingham Palace, Thursday he leaves for Hatfield, where he will be the guest of Lord Salisbury for several days.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pope Addresses the Secret Consistory on Recent Assassinations Against the Vatican.

ROME, July 1.—The Pope, at the secret consistory, held yesterday, referring to the speech made in the Senate, in which Premier Crispien dwelt upon the hopelessness of the attempts made to reconcile the Vatican, and declared that the temporal power of the Pope was dead, said: "I have summoned you at a time of very great difficulty. In my allocution I spoke exclusively of one act done against Rome, but there were many others. Statesmen dare even to bring forward accusations from the parliamentary tribune as though we were able to desire or not to desire what relates to our right. I want to tell you that the proceedings were imposed upon the cardinals present."

A discussion lasting an hour followed, during which the Pope said that he should not take measures against the possibility of a new Pope being compelled to protest against a Russo monument. The Pope, however, by a single prayer, went to St. Peter's at 9 o'clock on Friday night, and remained there in prayer, before the day closed with a half of 12. The consistory decided upon grave steps. It is reported that the Pope expressed his firm intention to quit Rome shortly.

## Minister Hicks Kindly Received in Peru.

PANAMA, June 23.—The United States steamer Mohican was at Payta, Peru, on June 18. On the 21st ult. Hon. John Hicks, the recently appointed minister of the United States to Peru, was received officially by his excellency, President Caceres. Mr. Hicks, in his remarks, assured the President that while the United States had full knowledge of the vast resources of Peru, her effort would be to develop them, and make those resources available to the whole family of American nations.

President Caceres replied that the life-long friendship of Peru for the United States led her to believe that the most important measures would be enacted at the conference, and that all the power of Peru would be exerted to have them fully carried out.

Mr. Hicks's remarks have met with singularly unanimous expressions of approval from his brother diplomats, and from all classes. President Caceres was especially impressed with them, and the entrance of the new minister on his duties could not have been better signaled by more favorable surroundings.

## World's Sunday-School Convention.

LONDON, July 1.—On reaching Queens-town, Rev. Mr. Ward, of Columbus, one of the American delegation to the World's Sunday-school Convention in this city, found a letter from Mr. Spurgeon, expressing sympathy and hope that the English teachers would learn much in the convention from their "Go-ahead" American friends, who have outstripped us in this matter in many ways. The delegates were entertained to-day in the Man-

tion House. The appearance of the Lord Mayor and his wife, accompanied by Lord Kinnaird, Count Bernadotte, Rev. Dr. Dickson, of Baltimore, and others, was the signal for broken glass and the destruction of independence. He pointed out the necessity for Sunday-school teachers paying particular attention to religious education, now that secular teaching has been relegated to others.

## Boulanger Again Elected.

PARIS, July 1.—General Boulanger has been elected district councillor of Boissy St. Leger.

There were exciting scenes in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, caused by MM. Tirard and Rouvier denying certain charges of Boulanger's journals. A motion strongly censuring the offending journals was carried by a vote of 349 to 16.

## Must Wait for the Official Reports.

LONDON, July 1.—The chancery court has restrained one of Henry M. Stanley's transport officers from publishing a book called "With Stanley's Rear Column." The court holds that the publication of the book would be a breach of the agreement between those engaged in the expedition not to publish any accounts of it until the official reports have been issued.

## Americans Injured in Germany.

BERLIN, July 1.—While an express train was running between Mayence and Mannheim, to-day, one of the passenger-coaches left the tracks and several American ladies and children were badly injured by the crash. After their wounds had been dressed they proceeded to Baden.

## Cable Notes.

The French government is reconsidering the Egyptian conversion question, and negotiations connected therewith still continue.

Alderman James Winstanley, a Protestant, and a supporter of Mr. Parnell, has been unanimously nominated to be Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1890.

A thousand workmen have struck at Brunn, Vienna, including all the bakers in the city. A detachment of militia ordered to the city has arrived. There has been no rioting.

In the French Senate, yesterday, after a heated debate a bill to transfer the remains of Carnot, Marceau and others to the Pantheon was adopted by a vote of 205 to 52.

## THE MAN WHO DROVE CRONIN

Arrest of Kunze the Alleged Friend and Co-Conspirator with Coughlin.

Belief that His Testimony Before the Grand Jury Was Responsible for the Indictments.

Made Last Week—Other Gossip.

CHICAGO, July 1.—To-night it is learned that the German, John Kunze, who was indicted by the grand jury, Saturday last, together with six others, for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin, is in the hands of the police, and has been for several days. It is stated further that Kunze is the important witness whose testimony before the grand jury on Saturday hastened the indictments and final report. It is understood that Kunze has told the police all he knows about the affair, and confessed that he drove detective Coughlin to the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, the horse and wagon used being the property of P. O'Sullivan, the indicted man. What further information the authorities obtained from Kunze is not yet known.

Kunze is regarded as a most important prisoner. The State's attorney was overjoyed at his arrest. He would not admit to-night that Kunze had "squealed," but he was regarded as a most important witness.

The State's attorney was overjoyed at his arrest. "I do not think," said Mr. Longenecker, "that he has been given a chance. I believe he knows more about the conspiracy than any body, unless it is Dan Coughlin. He was Coughlin's confidant, and was evidently intrusted with more than Burke, Coney and O'Sullivan." Chief Hubbard said: "Kunze is what detectives call 'good leather.' He knows an awful lot, and we have hopes that he will tell what he knows."

Kunze has been an intimate and trusted friend of Coughlin for months. As he can be learned, after taking the detective to the Carlson cottage, Kunze remained outside, and afterwards drove his companion away. Kunze and Coughlin are now believed to be the two men seen driving up to the cottage by the milkman, Mert. There are many yet wanted by the police. One is the man who drove Dinan's white horse, and the other is the man "Simons," who was Coughlin's confidant, and was evidently intrusted with more than Burke, Coney and O'Sullivan.

The regular grand jury for the July term will be empaneled July 22, unless the State's attorney calls for a special grand jury before that date to carry on the investigation of the murder of Dr. Cronin from the point where it was dropped last Saturday, but there is no present indication of such proceedings.

"I will not ask for a special grand jury," said Judge Longenecker to-day, "unless we get some new evidence that would enable us to indict others for the crime."

"Will you go on with the trial of Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Woodruff and Beggs, when their friends are called to the stand, I can't tell. I want to try Burke with them."

Police officer J. D. Moore gave testimony before the coroner's jury in the Cronin case. Since then he has claims to have been badly treated by the Irish policemen at his station, and to have had his steps dogged by spies. A few nights ago, while on duty, he was handed a note by a young boy, who ran away as soon as he had delivered it.

"If you know what is best for yourself, you will quit the police force immediately. Your every move is being watched by friends of Alexander Sullivan."

CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Moore is an American, and thinks an effort is being made to terrorize him.

## Who Morris Walsh Is.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—The Chronicle to-day publishes at length the result of the efforts made here to identify a man whom the Chicago police are said to have under surveillance in this city as being the suspected Simons, the man who bought the Carlson cottage furniture in the Cronin case. The Chronicle claims to have employed on the steamer Acapulco, plying between here and Panama. The Acapulco will be due here again July 10. Morris Walsh is a well-known Fenian and member of the Clan-na-Gael, and has been intrusted with secret missions; is a powerful man, of middle age, who follows the sea between his work for Irish societies. He has an iron nerve and great shrewdness, so that he is never been caught. He is said to have been for years the bosom friend of Luke Dillon, and to have traveled with Dillon three years, when they made a trip to London, Dublin, Paris and Madrid. Walsh came here on May 15, and on May 23 he shipped as a sailor on the steamer Acapulco, which runs between here and Panama. The description of Walsh resembles that of "Simons" the suspect. The Acapulco arrives here on the 10th inst., but several of Walsh's friends declare he will not return on the steamer, but will go to South America.

## Acquittal in a Long-Delayed Murder Case.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., July 1.—After a delay of twenty-eight years, the trial of J. Logan Sigman, for a murder committed at the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Mount Vernon last week, was concluded on Saturday, with a verdict of acquittal. The jury had been out for two days.

## GRIST FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS

Unusually Large Number of Appointments Made by the President.

Several Consulates, Land Offices and Indian Agencies Filled, and Many Minor Changes Made in the Various Departments.

## Large Decrease in the Public Debt and Great Increase in Customs Receipts.

Captain Ransdell Inducted Into Office—A Brave Officer Promoted—The President's Trip to Woodstock—Settlers' Rights.

## CHANGES IN OFFICE.

A Fairly Active Day in Appointments, Promotions and Dismissals.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day made a number of consular appointments, and it is understood that there are still more commissions on his desk, brought over from the State Department some days ago, awaiting his signature. There were also a great many changes in the way of minor appointments, promotions and dismissals in the various departments of the government. This is customary at the beginning of every fiscal year, and, although there were quite a number to-day, there were not so many as usual. The reason for the falling off was outlined in these dispatches last night.

There has been a rumor current for some time that the Secretary of the Treasury would fill the vacancies recently created among the chiefs of division in the Sixth Auditor's office immediately, but the chances are that this will not be done, as Secretary Windom is very careful before taking steps of this character, and is looking about for the best available timber with which to build up the departmental service.

## New Foreign Ministers and Consuls.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Roumania, Serbia and Greece.  
Wm. Hayden Edwards, of Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at Berlin.  
Fredericus O'Brien, of Rhode Island, to be consul-general of the United States at Rome.

Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be agent and consul-general of the United States at Cairo.  
To be Consuls of the United States—Wallace Bruce of New York, at Leith; Wm. Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, at Nice; Edmund B. Fairchild, of Michigan, at Lyons; Irving J. Manatt, of Nebraska, at Athens; Wm. Bowman, of Kentucky, at Tien Tsin; John G. Studer, of Iowa, at Hankow; Enoch J. Smithers, of Delaware, at Osaka and Hio; Alexander C. Moore, of West Virginia, at St. Thomas; Charles F. Johnson, of Ohio, at Hamburg; Silas Halsey, of New Jersey, at New York.

Registers of the Land Office—A. J. Jackson, of Wisconsin, at Menasha, Wis.; Geo. A. McKenzie, of California, at Stockton, Cal.

Receivers of Public Money—Jesse Taylor, of Kansas, at Garden City, Kan.; E. P. Freese, of Minnesota, at Marshall (formerly Tracy), Minn.

Indian Agents—Archer O. Simons, of Montana, at the Fort Belknap agency, in Montana; Charles R. Barry, of Colorado, at the Southern Utah and Jacarilla agency, in Colorado; W. P. McClure, of New Mexico, at the Pueblo agency, in New Mexico; Wm. J. Flinn, of Texas, at the Western Shoshone agency, in Nevada.

W. S. Reynolds, of Wisconsin, a special agent to make allotments of land in several States, and to act as an Indian agent, of Massachusetts, an Indian inspector.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It Was Reduced \$16,255,929 in July, and \$85,938,035 During the Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The reduction in the public debt during the past month, as shown by the statement issued by the Treasury Department, was \$16,255,929, and for the fiscal year just closed \$85,938,035. During the preceding fiscal year the debt was reduced \$113,944,080. The total debt now, less cash in the Treasury, is \$1,076,644,621. The net cash or actual surplus in the Treasury to-day is \$71,494,042 against \$106,330,464 a year ago.

Receipts from all sources during the fiscal year just closed aggregated \$888,501,675, against \$870,234,074 for the preceding year. Customs receipts for the year amounted to \$224,971,234, an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 over the preceding year, and the largest revenue from this source ever collected. The government in one year. Customs receipts in 1882 were very close to this sum, aggregating \$220,500,000. Internal revenue receipts for the year just closed aggregated \$663,530,441, or \$7,500,000 more than during the preceding fiscal year.

While the revenues for the year just closed have increased about eight millions, and a quarter over those of the previous year, expenditures for the year, which aggregated \$899,064,786, or thirty-two millions more than were during the preceding year. The ordinary expenses of the government during the past year were \$158,724,187, against \$154,650,442 during the preceding year. About eleven millions of this increased ordinary expense during the past year can be accounted for by three and a half millions increased War Department appropriations; two and a half millions for new cruisers; two millions postal revenue deficiency and two and a half million for Civil War judgments. The pension charge for the last year was \$87,977,882, or about eight millions more than for the previous fiscal year.

With total receipts during the year amounting to \$888,501,675, and total expenditures (exclusive of seventeen and a quarter millions expended in premiums on bonds purchased aggregating \$288,000,000), the surplus revenue of the government for the year will amount to one hundred and six